colors every other number and letter has been omitted so that colors that do not exactly match any in the present work, but are intermediate can be designated by a symbol. For example, in plate I the vertical columns are 1, 3, and 5; the tints b, d, and f; and the shades i, k, and m. All the colors are named as well as symbolized, but if a given color comes between Hermosa Pink (1 f) and Eosine Pink (1 d) it could be designated 1 e. In this manner about 2385 additional colors or a total of 3500 can be designated. Undoubtedly exception will be taken to some of the names, but in this the personal equation plays such a large part that decisions must be rather arbitrarily rendered. The primary colors have been standardized by Dr. P. G. Nutting of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

It was originally expected that six months would suffice for the preparation of the colors, but unforeseen difficulties in reproduction have extended this period to about three years.

A list of color synonyms as shown by the immense list of trade samples that must have accumulated would have formed an exceedingly interesting and valuable addition to the work.

A table of percentages of color, together with an explanation of the amount of white, black, or neutral gray used as above, will give an approximately ready clue to the reproduction of any color in the guide, the only uncertain factor being the possible lack of standardized primary colors to begin with.

Definitions of the principal color terms, such as color, shade, tint, hue, tone, etc., which are used almost interchangeably by many people, will repay careful study by those not familiar with their exact use.

A slight error on page 12, due to a misunderstanding, should be corrected. Mr. F. A. Walpole had no connection with the color project of the American Mycological Society, the preparation of which was delegated to the late Dr. L. M. Underwood, Dr. W. A. Murrill, and the writer. Mr. Walpole died before the committee was appointed, and the project was abandoned after two years' work by the committee in favor of Doctor Ridgway's work, which had not previously come to their notice.— P. L. Ricker, Washington, D. C.

A Flora of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.— The region centering about Amherst, Massachusetts, has furnished a number of the scholarly "local floras" of New England, beginning with Edward Hitchcock's *Catalogue* in 1817 and including the lists of Tuckerman & Frost and of Cobb. The last of these was published in 1887 and it is natural that many alterations in the knowledge of the flora of the region should have been noted in the intervening period. For this reason the revised *List*, by Professor George E. Stone,[1] with

[1] A List of Plants growing without Cultivation in Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties, Massachusetts. By George E. Stone, Professor of Botany at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, Mass. 1913. pp. vii + 72.

its boundaries extended to include all of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden Counties, will interest many students of our flora. The present list "contains in all 1190 native and 303 naturalized and adventive species, a total of 1493"; but of this number several, upon critical inspection, must obviously be omitted: such plants as *Lycopodium sabinaefolium* and *L. complanatum*, boreal plants which extend southward only into northern New England and which were not stricken from the list when their Massachusetts representatives, *L. tristachyum* and *L. complanatum*, var. *flabelliforme*, were inserted; *Glyceria fluitans* whose place in Massachusetts is taken by *G. septentrionalis* and *G. borealis; Carex adusta*, known in New England only from Hancock County, Maine, but here entered upon the basis of Tuckerman's specimens which, as represented in various herbaria, are typical *C. foenea; Epipactis decipiens*, known in New England only in northernmost Maine but often confused (without apparent reason) with our Massachusetts *E. tesselata;* and *Vitis cordifolia*, a plant unknown as far northeast as New England but formerly (and apparently still by some people) confused with our common and distinct *V. vulpina*.

The opportunity for further additions to the list for the Connecticut Valley counties and the value of the field work now being actively prosecuted by the New England Botanical Club are clearly indicated by the fact that collections brought back to the Club Herbarium, chiefly by those who took part in the Greenfield field-day in 1912, contain forty species which are not mentioned in Professor Stone's *List: Equisetum pratense, Scirpus Peckii, Carex Crawfordii, C. cephaloidea, C. communis, Juncus brachycephalus, Spiranthes Romanzoffiana, Oxalis filipes, Teucrium Botrys, Antennaria occidentalis, A. Brainerdii, A. petaloidea, Xanthium canadense, Bidens vulgata*, etc.; while many local species, listed by Stone from a single station each, were collected at what now appear to be unrecorded stations: *Cryptogramma Stelleri* at Montague and Gill; *Poa alsodes* at Greenfield and Amherst; *Alnus mollis* at Montague and Shelburne; *Dentaria maxima* at Northfield, Gill and Coleraine; *Waldsteinia fragarioides* at Greenfield; *Prunus cuneata* at Montague; etc. From these facts it is clear that our knowledge of the flora of the Connecticut Valley counties is far from complete; and to those who are situated to explore that diversified region, Professor Stone's new *List* will be welcome as a convenient basis for further detailed notes.— M. L. F.

SCIRPUS PECKII IN CONNECTICUT.— While spending my vacation at my brother's home in Barkhamsted and during my time not spent "farming it" I was studying and collecting the flora in that vicinity as I have done on many previous occasions. In an old and wettish meadow, at an elevation of 1025 feet, where an abundance of *Scirpus*